AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 8, line 29 as follows:

The prior treatment information might be important in determining whether the patient had already been treated for similar injuries thereby affecting the clinical diagnosis. Information collected from the physical exam 146 at the scene is also sent to the clinical module 105. In addition, any diagnosis 148 from the attending emergency medical team can be sent to the clinical module 105. It should be noted, as discussed below, that the medical database system 10 (Figure 1) may also provide a diagnosis based on the physical exam information 146 and other information within the clinical module 105. This will be explained in more detail below.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 9, line 5 as follows:

Information relating to the treatment 150 of the patient is also sent to the clinical module 105. The medical database system 10 (Figure 1) also includes a quality assurance database 152 which allows the emergency medical team to make suggestions or other comments that may be useful in additional treatments or incidents. For example, if the emergency medical team notes that a particular series of exam results has led to a unique diagnosis, this information can be input into the clinical module 105. Thus, the next time these same physical exam results are seen in a patient, the new diagnosis can be suggested to the emergency medical team.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 9, line 13 as follows:

Once the clinical module 105 has received its necessary information, data is output to the billing module 110. For example, a description of the diagnosis 160, a treatment description 162 or ICD-9 codes 165 can be sent from the clinical module 105 to the billing module 110. As is well known, ICD-9 codes are a set of unique codes referring to most well known medical procedures. These codes are used throughout the insurance industry to obtain payment for various medical procedures. In addition to the data from the clinical module 105, patient data can be obtained from the patient demographic information 130. Patient data and demographic information are processed by a data accuracy filter module 167. The processed data from the data accuracy filter module 167 can be retrieved into the billing module 110. The data accuracy

filter module 167 will be described in conjunction with Figure 3 below. The flight information 135 can also be fed into the billing module 110. The information received at the billing module 110 is then used within the billing module to generate reports and bills 170. As is to be expected, these reports and bills are sent to the various insurance companies and insurance providers. Thus, the medical database system 10 (Figure 1) is an integrated system for providing many services within the medical industry. Further descriptions of the software modules are provided in Applicant's U.S. Patent No. 6,117,073, which is hereby incorporated by reference.